

Remarks:

This amendment is submitted in an earnest effort to advance this case to issue without delay.

The priority papers were filed with the original application papers. The undersigned hereby reiterates the priority claim made in the earlier-filed Declaration.

Claim 1 has been amended by insertion into it of the subject matter of claim 2, and by addition of recitation of means for suspending the body of the lamp crystal from above.

The instant invention is aimed at a decorative structure intended for use as part of a light fixture. It is not aimed at a backlight for an electronic display, a spot light, or another special duty light fixture.

Accordingly amended claim 1 recites how the crystal body has an outer surface that is largely smooth and transparent, but that has a region with a semitransparent matte finish that produces an extremely attractive decorative effect. As shown in FIG. 1 the crystal 10 has a polished outside surface with matte-finish regions 12. The result is an extremely attractive effect, largely because of the internal imbedded LED light source that cause the clear surfaces to shine while a glowing effect is achieved at the matte-

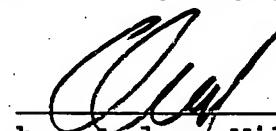
finish regions. Furthermore claim 1 recites that the crystal is constructed to be suspended from above as shown in FIGS. 1 and 4.

Nothing like this is seen in the sole reference - US 4,753,766 of Bournay - cited against this application. Here a body is shown with opaque (column 4, lines 29ff) sides 40 and 42 and a transparent central window 13. Thus there is nothing resembling a matte region that produces the novel glowing effect of this invention. In addition in Bournay the LED's 38 are carried on a bar 46 that is inserted into the display structure to provide back lighting; there is no suggestion that this system could be hung up for use as a "lamp crystal, " which is what the instant invention is aimed at.

Thus Bournay relates to nonanalogous art, a display backlight as compared to a lamp crystal, and the structure of Bournay is completely different, with all the light being emitted through a clear window 26 and none elsewhere. Even presuming a person designing a light crystal were to have recourse to the electronic-backlighting art, there is nothing to suggest the polished/matte surfaces specifically defined in claim 1. A rejection under §102 on Bournay is impossible because Bournay describes and shows a different structure, and under §103 because nothing in the reference shows a glowing structure with transparent polished and semitransparent matte surfaces that is adapted to be suspended from above. The instant invention is clearly allowable over the cited art.

If only minor problems that could be corrected by means of a telephone conference stand in the way of allowance of this case, the examiner is invited to call the undersigned to make the necessary corrections.

Respectfully submitted,  
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Enclosure: None.